

GRAMMAR
1 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: Why don't we go home now? *After all*, we
got here at seven o'clock this morning.
At least ~~After all~~ Otherwise

- 1 We didn't have enough time to go camping last weekend. _____, the weather was really rainy.
Talking of Anyway In other words
- 2 On _____ hand, I'd like to go out tonight. On the other hand, I have a lot of homework to do.
the one the other another
- 3 He went to the shop, _____ didn't think to buy milk.
he but that
- 4 Tony _____ been at work all night. The report is finished and the conference room is set up for the presentation.
's as though seems seems to have
- 5 My parents are _____ good gardeners.
such as more
- 6 It _____ as though Julie was going to win the race, but she fell near the end.
seemed seems was seeming
- 7 _____ we've arrived too late because the boat has already left.
As far as Obviously It's concerned
- 8 You've got _____ to do to get ready for your trip.
such a lot so far so
- 9 I _____ cold first thing this morning, but I feel warm now that the sun is up.
feel was felt felt
- 10 **A** Did Grace get a place at Oxford University?
B I'm afraid _____. But she's been offered one at Durham.
no didn't not
- 11 Dave probably enjoyed the party, but he didn't say _____.
so did he enjoyed
- 12 **A** Do you know anything about police work?
B Yes. As _____ of fact, my sister is a police officer.
beside incidentally a matter
- 13 **A** You must try the potato salad. It's delicious!
B I already _____, but I didn't like it.
have tried did it
- 14 Steve is _____ happy in his new job!
as much so much

- 15 He _____ like his uncle George.
has the look looks does the look of
- 16 We had _____ for lunch we didn't have any dinner.
as little so much nearly

16

2 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: You ought / *should* to save some money for your holiday.

- 1 Saturday was by *far* / *much* the happiest day of my life.
- 2 Aren't you a friend of my *brother* / *brother's*?
- 3 You *needn't have* / *needn't* gone to the trouble of cooking, but thank you so much.
- 4 *Are* / *Will* you be having dinner with us tonight?
- 5 We became *much* / *more and more* relaxed the longer we stayed.
- 6 When I finish my degree, I want to train to be a *maths* / *maths'* teacher.
- 7 You *'re start* / *start* your university course next month, don't you?
- 8 We won't *be allowed* / *able* to use the computers in the library without showing our ID.
- 9 *The place* / *What you need* is a good meal and a night's sleep.
- 10 *All* / *Everything* we want is a comfortable hotel by the beach.
- 11 *What happened* / *The reason happened* was he lost his keys.
- 12 We studied together at *Tom's* / *the house of Tom*.

12

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: We've arranged for the tour to be (be) finished at 9.30.

- 1 It's no use _____ (ask) Barry to help this weekend. He's going to be away until Monday.
- 2 Ivan's waiting for the telephone _____ (ring). Ben said he'd call us as soon as he got some news.
- 3 Provided Lisa _____ (take) her phone with her when she left this morning, we should be able to send her a text message.
- 4 He's tired of _____ (be) given presents he can't use. He says he'd rather have money.

- 5 We would _____ (wait) to start eating, but we didn't know you were coming.
- 6 Sheila advised me _____ (contact) the manufacturer. They may be able to repair the laptop.
- 7 If you _____ (have) a bit more money to spend, you could buy a bigger TV.
- 8 We _____ (not hear) Franco's band play tomorrow night if we don't get tickets.
- 9 I dislike people _____ (talk) while I'm giving a presentation.
- 10 We would hate you _____ (think) we don't want to come to your concert.
- 11 By next Friday I hope _____ (have) finished this project and started something new.
- 12 Would you rather _____ (give) me the blue hat and kept the red one for yourself? We can trade, if you'd like to.

☐ 12

Grammar total ☐ 40

- 10 Ruby didn't look well last time I saw her. She lost a lot of weight and was as **t**_____ as a rake.

☐ 10

5 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: The explosion blew up two buildings.

- 1 I don't know why they built an _____ swimming pool; they're not going to get much use out of it. It rains 90% of the year where they live.
- 2 I love coffee with whipped _____ on top, even though I know it's not very healthy.
- 3 The Queen has had more than 130 official _____ painted of her over the years.
- 4 Bill has gone _____ the doctor's, but we expect him to be back at about three o'clock.
- 5 Could you phone me back on my mobile? I'm running _____ of credit so we'll be cut off soon.
- 6 I was worried that the noise would keep him up last night, but he said that he slept like a _____.
- 7 Rita is obsessed _____ counting calories. She carries a calorie chart everywhere with her.
- 8 Don't take your mobile phone with you to the exam; the examiners will _____ it if they find it on you.
- 9 Carla was upset when she discovered that dogs weren't _____ in the hotel where she was staying, for health and safety reasons.
- 10 You make _____ eggs by beating the eggs and then cooking them in a pan. You need to keep stirring them.

☐ 10

VOCABULARY
4 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: The natives used to hunt with bows and arrows.

- 1 When I was pregnant, I had to have a **s**_____ every two months where they checked how the baby was growing.
- 2 When my asthma became really bad, my doctor sent me to see a **s**_____.
- 3 Can you put the water on to **b**_____ the pasta? It'll need a few minutes to heat up.
- 4 When I was in school, I once did 100 **s**_____ - _____ in physical education class. My stomach muscles were very sore for about a week.
- 5 I don't know how he got his driving licence, he's as blind as a **b**_____.
- 6 When he said he would quit his job and start his own business I was very **s**_____ about the idea, but he seems to be doing a good job.
- 7 Scientists at Oxford University are conducting **g**_____ - _____ research into the long-term effects of radio waves on the human brain.
- 8 I'd much rather go to destinations that are off the beaten **t**_____ than to visit the popular tourist places.
- 9 She just turned up out of the **b**_____ and asked us to put her and the kids up for two weeks.

6 Underline the odd word(s) out.

Example: sword cannon survivor spear

- 1 bite sting fur scratch
- 2 a plaster a blister a bandage stitches
- 3 acupuncture hypnotherapy reflexology osteopath
- 4 cut off scroll down top up put through
- 5 dull spoilt picturesque overcrowded
- 6 smell taste perfume texture
- 7 figs mussels prawn fish
- 8 squeak twitter neigh kennel
- 9 over along above on top of
- 10 hips calf spine stride

☐ 10

7 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: Colds are caused by a virus / *bacteria* which can be passed from person to person.

- 1 I thought the film was *overcrowded* / *overrated*. All the reviews said it was brilliant, but I thought it was boring.
- 2 My first car was a *second-hand* / *duty-free* sports car I bought from my neighbour.
- 3 When the weather is warm, I love to *roll* / *pull* down the car windows and feel the wind in my hair.
- 4 You'll have to call me on the landline in the evening – the *reception* / *sign* is terrible in the house.
- 5 I could really do with a cup of tea. I'll go and put the *colander* / *kettle* on.
- 6 There are some horses living in a *stable* / *hive* near my house.
- 7 He needed a *plaster* / *bandage* on his arm when he twisted it during wrestling.
- 8 The neighbours finally reached a *commitment* / *compromise* on how to share the public park near their houses.
- 9 I prefer to watch films in the cinema, but my wife *misagrees* / *disagrees* with me.
- 10 We're having *roast* / *baked* chicken on Sunday. Would you like to come for lunch?

10

Vocabulary total 40

PRONUNCIATION
8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: sur|vi|vors

- 1 stu|bborn
- 2 re| mote
- 3 an|ti|bi|o|tics
- 4 ca|na|ry
- 5 an| nounce
- 6 be|sides
- 7 post|pone
- 8 mu|ssels
- 9 o|ver|ra|ted
- 10 cap|ti|vi|ty

10

9 Match the words to the same sound.

joke straw simmer wild
saucepan ribs bark protect
~~chicken~~ steamed stuffed

Example: workout chicken

- 1 fried _____
- 2 compromise _____
- 3 species _____
- 4 awkward _____
- 5 baked _____
- 6 depart _____
- 7 physiotherapist _____
- 8 call _____
- 9 toasted _____
- 10 avocado _____

10

Pronunciation total 20

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total 100

Progress Test Files 6-10

Reading and Writing **B**

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

A TRAVELLER OR A TOURIST?

A

What is the difference between a traveller and a tourist? Well, the easy distinction often made concerns what kind of trip people are on. To put it simply, someone visiting other countries with a backpack and roaming from place to place without a fixed itinerary is often regarded, especially by themselves, as a 'traveller'. Someone on holiday, especially someone on a package holiday for one or two weeks, is generally regarded as a 'tourist'. According to this distinction, the traveller gains an understanding of the place as it really is – mixing in with the locals, learning about the culture – whereas the tourist merely skates over the surface, seeing the sights but ignoring the people and their culture. This is why many people who consider themselves 'travellers' sneer dismissively at 'tourists' and are so anxious to distance themselves from them.

B

However, this distinction does not seem to me to hold water in many cases. First of all, let's accept that a traveller is someone who fully experiences the place they visit rather than simply observing it from the outside, as a tourist does. Does everyone calling themselves a traveller really do this? Of course not. There are herds of young backpackers out there in all corners of the world who see and learn very little of the places they visit. Sticking together in groups, their tales on return are seldom of what they learnt of other cultures, but of the other backpackers they met. Contact with local people is negligible, and there is the suspicion that they are merely ticking boxes so that they can say they have visited all the places that their peers go to. This seems to me not to distinguish them at all from the package tourists boasting about the places they have been to, but who the backpackers so deride. Secondly, there are plenty of people much older than the backpackers who do immerse themselves in the cultures of the places they visit, even if they are only on short holidays. It's not about how long your stay is, how old you are, how you got there, or how you move around there. It's all about attitude.

C

If you really are a traveller, there's a purpose to your trip beyond simply getting away from work, taking it easy, or enjoying the weather. You broaden your mind, see other people's lives through their eyes, gain new perspectives. You meet and have real conversations with local people. You learn that some of your expectations and assumptions were wrong. Your trip has an effect on you. You are wiser

about another culture, other ways of thinking and living. A tourist, on the other hand, isn't interested in any of that. Tourists hardly engage at all with the place they are visiting, preferring to confirm their own preconceptions rather than challenge them, keeping the local people and culture at arm's length, seeing everything through the lens of a camera.

D

One of the first rules of being a traveller is that you have to accept the place for what it is. Don't complain that it's hot, that there are bugs, that life moves at a different pace, that local people sometimes stare at you. Don't keep comparing the place with home or other places you've been. Don't let disappointments about the quality of service or level of facilities in your accommodation dominate your thoughts. Instead, get out and about. Watch how local people interact, how they go about their daily business. Learn some words of the language that you can use in shops and other places and go where the local people go. Ask questions rather than thinking you know all the answers. Once you've found the various bits of key information you need, leave the guidebook behind – you'll learn more from personal contact and direct experience than you can get from any book. Put the camera away for a while and instead store images of what you see in your mind. Anyone can do these things, no matter what kind of trip they're on. Even if you're on a short annual holiday, you can be a traveller rather than a tourist; plenty of people who call themselves travellers are actually tourists. It's all in the mind.

- The writer's intention in section **A** is to _____.
 A explain why it is important to distinguish between a 'traveller' and a 'tourist' ☐
 B compare what 'travellers' and 'tourists' say about themselves ☐
 C present common definitions of 'traveller' and 'tourist' ☐
- Which of the following does the writer describe in section **A**?
 A The attitude of tourists towards travellers. ☐
 B The attitude of local people towards both travellers and tourists. ☐
 C The attitude of travellers towards tourists. ☐
- What does the writer mean by the phrase 'hold water' at the beginning of section **B**?
 A be generally agreed ☐
 B be true ☐
 C be discussed ☐

Progress Test Files 6-10

Reading and Writing **B**

- 4 What does the writer suggest about 'travellers' in section **B**?
- A They don't really enjoy the trips they make. ☐
- B They are not really interested in the places they visit. ☐
- C Their attitudes change during their trips. ☐
- 5 Which of the following opinions does the writer express in section **B**?
- A Some people who call themselves travellers behave like tourists. ☐
- B Travellers and tourists should have more contact with each other. ☐
- C Some travellers have a worse attitude than some tourists. ☐
- 6 What does the writer say about some older people in section **B**?
- A They could be considered to be 'travellers'. ☐
- B They dislike being referred to as 'tourists'. ☐
- C They disapprove of the attitude of some travellers. ☐
- 7 The writer's intention in section **C** is to _____.
- A present his own definitions of 'traveller' and 'tourist' ☐
- B defend travellers against criticism ☐
- C encourage readers to be travellers rather than tourists ☐
- 8 The writer compares travellers and tourists in section **C** in connection with _____.
- A whether or not they change their views of the places they visit ☐
- B what local people in the places they visit think of them ☐
- C what they tell other people about their trips when they return ☐
- 9 At the beginning of section **D**, the writer lists things that _____.
- A people he regards as tourists do ☐
- B travellers usually don't notice ☐
- C cause annoyance to local people ☐
- 10 The writer's main point in the text as a whole is that _____.
- A the kind of trip you take is less important than your attitude towards it ☐
- B your attitude towards a trip greatly affects your enjoyment of it ☐
- C the attitude of a traveller is no better than the attitude of a tourist ☐

☐ 10

- 2 In which section of the article (A–D) are the following mentioned?
- 1 a desire to relax for a period of time _____
- 2 not relying on one particular source of information about a place _____
- 3 a reaction of local people when they see a visitor from another part of the world _____
- 4 the desire of travellers not to be considered tourists _____
- 5 people trying to impress others by talking about the places they have visited _____

☐ 5

Reading total ☐ 15

WRITING

Choose one of the titles below and write approximately 250 words.

- 1 Your teacher has asked you to write an essay on the following topic: 'Alternative medicine is as effective as mainstream medicine.'
- 2 Write a report using the information below.

The directors of the company you work for would like to know whether or not they should open a canteen for their employees. You have been asked to get feedback from as many employees as possible and to write a report detailing whether or not they want a canteen, what food they would expect, and to make suggestions for getting more people to use the canteen.

You have made notes covering the views of the majority of people:

People like idea of canteen and want it open from 7.00 a.m. for breakfast to 4.00 p.m. for tea.

They will only use it if cheap (if prices same as local shops, they prefer going out).

Want hot and cold food; meat and vegetarian options.

If very crowded (too many people, slow service), they will go to shops outside.

Writing total ☐ 10

Reading and Writing total ☐ 25

Progress Test Files 6-10

Listening and Speaking

B

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five people talking about various laws banning certain things. Match the speakers (1-5) to what they say about the law or ban (A-H).

Speaker 1 ☐Speaker 2 ☐Speaker 3 ☐Speaker 4 ☐Speaker 5 ☐

A Many people are not aware of it.

B It should not have been introduced.

C It has caused confusion.

D It has had an unforeseen result.

E People frequently ignore it.

F It has had the desired effect.

G It is impossible to enforce it.

H It doesn't cover everything it should cover.

☐ 5

- 2 Listen to a talk about celebrity chefs who have appeared on TV in Britain. Complete the sentences using no more than three words.

1 The phrase 'Delia effect' refers to something that happens in _____.

2 British people ate, but did not cook _____ and _____ dishes until the 1980s.

3 Jamie Oliver has encouraged people to eat meals that are both _____ and _____ - _____.

4 Anton Mosimann's attempt to get British people to replace salt with _____ failed.

5 The most influential chefs have been the ones whose recipes appeal to _____ people.

☐ 5Listening total ☐ 10

SPEAKING

- 1 Answer your partner's questions.

- 2 Now ask your partner these questions.

1 If you could travel anywhere, where would you travel?

2 Which famous sights in the world would you really like to see?

3 If you could paint a picture of someone or something, what would you paint?

4 When do you go out to eat in restaurants?

5 What do you do to keep fit?

- 3 Listen to your partner. Do you agree with him / her?

- 4 Now talk about one of these statements, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

1 'Computer games have a totally negative effect on people.'

2 'People's pets cause too much trouble for other people.'

3 'People who don't travel only see a limited view of the world.'

Speaking total ☐ 20Listening and Speaking total ☐ 30